DODGE CITY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

LEAD ORES NOT EXEMPTED

Mr. Funston's Amendment-The Tobacco and Snuff Schedule.

Mr. Dolph on the Liquor Question—The Validity of the Edmund's Anti-Po-lygamy Act Sustained.

Daty on Lead Ores.

Washington, May 10.—The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair, on the tariff

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the bill, the pending amendment being offered by Mr. Funston, of Kansas, striking from the metal schedule the proviso that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 1 1-2 cents per pound on the lead contained therein according to the sample and assay at the port of entry.

Mr. Frank, of Missouri, regretted that the amendment had emanated from the

Republican side of the house and he earnestly opposed it.
Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, contended that

the importation of Mexican ores was a blessing to American namers as well as to the working men engaged in smelting. In the name of American labor he protested against the proviso which would control the output of American miners. There was in the galiery now a gentleman who if the amendment were voted down would leave the gallery worth a

Mr. Crain, of Texas, said that the leadsilver proviso was illustrative of the logical sequence of protection, namely: Pro hibition of importations. The adoption of the proviso in the bill meant ruin to frontier towns and incalculable injury to American capital invested in Mexican mines and Mexican railroads, to American capital invested in American railroads and American manufacturers. It would injure the merchants who turnished supplies to the miners, the American labo ers in American smelting works and it would injure American farmers. Mexico with her 12,000,000 of people did not raise enough meat and breadstuffs for their support. It furnished a market for American cattle, American wheat and other cereals. The suggestion of Secre-tary Windom had resuited in retaliatory measures on the part of the Mexican gov-

Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, objected to the gentleman from Illinois posing as a representative of the miner. This was simply a question between the miners of the Rocky mountains and the smelters of the United States. No word of free lead was heard from the representatives of t... miner. The amendment struck a blow not only at the miner but at the silver producers. There was hardly any one on the floor who would speak for free lead unless he had smelters in his district. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, protested against putting the American miner in competition with the Mexican working-

Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, said the amendment was in the interest of the Mexican miner. It would rain the mining industry of the west. There was not a Democrat or Republican in the west who was not in favor of the provisions

Mr. Clunic, of California, opposed the ent in behalf of the miners. He bill. He spoke for 50,000 men who went into the rocks and worked for \$3 to \$5; day, and protested against their being placed on an equality with the Mexican laborers who received 25 or 50 cents a

Mr. Martin, of Nevada, was surprised how any man who had stood on the Re-publican platform of 1888 could favor the

amendment.

The amendment was rejected—94 to 126, Messes. Hopkins, Funston, Mason, Butterworth, Kelly, Adams, Gear and Morrill voting in the alliemative and Mr. Clunie in the negative.

Mr. Hopkins, of Llanois, offered an amendment providing that ore containing silver and lead shall pay a duty of 1-2 a cent per pound on the lead contained therein. Lost—101 to 122.

The following amendments were also agreed to on motion or Mr. McKinley: Providing that the internal taxes on smol ing and manufactured tobacco and on snuff shall be 4 cents a pound after Octo ber 1, 1890, or within sixty days after the approval of this act (instead of January 1, 1891, as approved by the bill); making an indefinite appropriation for the payment of drawbacks; reducing the bond of eigar makers from \$500 to \$100; limiting to a minium of \$50 the amount of drawback claims on tobacco in original packages

when the law takes effect Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, spoke in fa-vor of retaining the present internal tax on tobacco and offered an amendment to that effect. The main question before the house was whether the treasury contained money enough to pay the expenses of the government [Democratic applause]. At such a time he did not believe in asking the tax from tobacco. His Democratic friends were applauding. They would give bitter applause if they would vote for his amendment. If they meant to clap their hands, let their hearts and their voices follow it. If the Democrats were in control of the house he would vote to repeal entirely the internal revenue tax, knowing perfectly well that when the Democrats were in power they would not give one dollar to the soldiers, though the Republicans proposed to give them \$50,000,000. He did not propose, with the soldiers of the union knocking at the doors of the capitol, to take off the tax

from tobacco. Of Interest to Kausans

Washington, May 20.—Senator Plumb presented to the senate a petition signed by members of the Ministers' Alliance of Lawrence, citizens of Leroy and Manhat-tan, Kan., praying for such legislation as

tan, Kan., praying for such legislation as will secure prohibitory liquor laws from being rendered ineffective by the recent decision of the supreme court.

Resolutions adopted by Capitol Grange, of Topeka, praying for the passage of the Conger compound lard bill, the bill for the suppression of trusts and the measure known as the Butterworth bill to prohibit graphling in farm products was laid begambling in farm products was tald be-

fore the senate.

The Veteran's association of Ness coun ty, Kansas, is urging congress to pass a service pension bill.

Powderly, Byrne and Wise Acquitted. GREENSBURG, Pa., May 20.—T. V. Powderly, J. R. Byrne and Peter Wise were this evening acquitted on the charge of conspiracy preterred by Hon. Edward Callaghan, of Scottdale. The majority of the testimony of the commonwealth was given by Callaghan houself.

Unjust Discriminat First Tramp—I don't see why our names don't get into the papers, Bill.
Second Tramp—Why should they?
First Tramp—Well, I read to-day that New York a day or two ago. We get dinners given to us every day and nothing is ever said about it. Folks is prejudiced

Getting an Order.

First Drummer-Get any orders this First—What was it? Second—Git!

GRAIN DEPOSITORIES.

Mills Will Retire Before Favoring Them

Washington, May 19.—Representative Mills has answered the letter of the Far-mers' Alliance of Milan county, Texas, asking him to favor the establishment of government warehouses for storage of agricultural products and the issue upon them of treasury notes to the extent of 80 per cent of the value of products. His answer was published in the National Democrat and occupied three columns of space. He says: "When the government begins to take charge of the agricultural products it will go on and in periods of manufacturing and mining depre sion, iron, steel, woolen and cotton goods will demand to be deposited and taken care of and money loaned to their owners, and so will coal and ores and lumber. If the policy is adopted it must apply to all, and the power of those interested in the products will compel the government to in-terest its paternal care in them."

He adds that the only way in which the farmer can be helped is by the success of the tariff reform, for which Cleveland fought and fell. He regretfully leclines to support the Alliance proposition. Closing he says; "I can afford to retire to private life, but I can not afford to share the guilt of participating in an act that will bring distress and suffering to millions of my fellow citizens."

The Grant Statue. Washington, May 19.—The bills on the calender were taken up and the fol-lowing (among others) were passed: To pay to the assignees of John Roach \$38,-840 for extra work on the monitor Puritan and \$90 974 for the care of the monitor Roanoke; the senate bill to pay \$20,-000 to the daughters of Joseph Henry, late secretary of the Smithsonian institute, in compensation of his public ser-

The senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a bronze equestrian statue of General Ulysses S. Grant, in the city of Washington, having been reached on the calender, Mr. Hoar suggested that an equesterian statue was hardly the proper mode of do-ing honor to General Grant, Equesterian statutes almost encumbered the city of Washington. He had hoped that when the great bridge across the Potomac at Arlington (crossing the boundary line be-tween the two sections of the country) was erected, as it would be, a suitab memorial would be placed upon it of Lincoln and Grant as an emblem of the united country which they had helped to save

and to preserve united and free.

Mr. Edmunds said that whatever he might believe upon the subject of public buildings he believed that some memorial should be raised to the memory of General Grant, that great and just man. He therefore hoped that however inadequate in the long and final sense this equestrian statue might be and however much congress might desire by and by on some memorial bridge or arch to pay further respect to the memory, this simple thing would be done now. He would suggest, however, to omit the word "equestrian and to let the bill provide simply for a monument and statue. He made that motion and it was agreed to. The bill was further amended by increasing the appropriation to \$300,000 and so amended the bill passed.

The Newspaper Victorious

St. Paul, Minn., May 19 .- The libel suit of \$10,000 brought by Attorney Albert Knettles, of Minneapolis, against the Pioneer Press was thrown out of court by Judge Hicks in Minneapolis this morn The judge decided in favor of the the newspaper. The point in question is whether a newspaper has a right to pubfish a statement or question when that statement is libelous in itself, even though the publication of it be accompanied by no malice. Judge Hicks decides that it has such right and that the fact of the matter being privileged exempts the newspaper from it and the paper cannot pelled to rest its case on the truth of the privileged publication.

Washington, May 19. - George Steele, Oklahoma's new governor, left to-day for his home in Marion, Ind.; Sunday will start for Guthrie. Judge Shackleford, of Muskogee, will probably administer the oath of office to the Oklahoma officials. Robert Martin, the secretary of the new territory, who has been here for some time, has also gone west and after a short visit to El Reno will enter upon his duties. Horace Speed, the attorney, is now with the Cherokee commission in the Virginia, but expects to leave for Oklahoma next week. The justices will start for their respective homes in a few days

Goddard's Resignation

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19 .- J. F. Goddard first vice-president of the Santa Fe, reday and the resignation was accepted to take effect June 1. The personal differences between Mr. Goddard and Traffic Manager Hanley, which caused a tender of Mr. Goddard's resignation a month ago proved too great, it is understood, to be overcome by President Manvel's attempt to restore harmony.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The Very Latest Quotations, with tions by Wire.

WICHITA.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers HOGS—Packing and shipping SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Winter wheat WHEAT—No. 2, red	350 @400 380 @3573 400 @450 260 75 23%
CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 BUTTER-Créamery SI, LOUIS.	25 ° 6 25
CATTLE-Shipping steers HOGS-Packing	375 @ 500 400 @ 410
SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Choice WHEAT-No. 2 red	400 @ 590 400 @ 475 79
CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamers	30%@ 30% 25 25
PORK- KANSAS CITY.	10 35 €10 60
CATTLE-Shipping steers Butchers' steers HOGS-Good to choice heavy	360 @ 500 390 @ 407% 385 @ 400
WHEAT-No. 2 red CORN-No. 2	29 6 20%
OATS-No. 2 HAY-Baled prairie BUTTER-Choice creamery	550 @ 700 16%@ 17

CHICAGO

That blatant and for-revenue-only pa triot, O'Donovan Rossa, has been fined \$100 for libel by a New York court. O'Donovan will probably start a new fund in the Interest of Ireland's freedom

One of the New Checks. First Freshman—Why didn't you wear your new sait Washington's birthday? Second Freshman—Well, you see, we had agreed to make no disturbance, and I didn't want to violate the agreement.

Mrs. Youngwife—Did you ever try any of my biscuits, Judge? Judge—No, I never did, but I dare say they deserve it.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

What Our Legislators are Do-ing at Washington.

Plumb Wants An Increase of Circulation The Oklahoma Officials—Kansas Matters at the Capital.

Washington, May 17 .- Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported back the house amendment of the antitrust bill with an amendment thereto. striking our certain words and inserting the words: So that the rates of such transportation may not be raised above what is just and reasonable. The amend-ment was agreed to and the following conferees were appointed: Messrs. Ed-munds, Hoai and Vest.

The silver bill was then taken up and Mr. Sherman offered a substitute for the amendment he had before offered as to converting into the treasury the funds now held for the redemption of national bank notes, stating that the substitute was to the same effect, but in better form, having een prepared in the treasury department. Mr. Plumb's amendment to Mr. Sherman's amendment was then read. It is to insert the following: 'And hereafter

no funds available for the payment of the

public debt (including such as are kept for the redemption of treasury notes) shall be

retained in the treasury in excess of \$110,-000,000. Mr. Sherman opposed Mr. Plumb's amendment as putting a restraint upon the treasury department and preventing it from paying government obligations as they become due. As \$100,000,000 had be reserved for the redemption of treasury notes, it would leave only \$10,000,-000 for current business. The interest on the public debt required the quarterly payment of \$40,000,000, and that amount had to be on hand. It was atterly impossible to have the hands of the secretary of the treasury tied up in such a man-ner. No bank would be allowed to do siness that did not have a reserve of

from 10 to 20 per cent to meet current li-Mr. Plumb defended and advocated the amendment offered by him. He argued that the treasury department should have nothing whatever to do with the current supply of the country. The secretary seemed to think himself the keystone, the lynch-pin of the financial institutions of the country and that he had to take into account the barometical condition of things in New York. He wished the secretary would take into account the barometical condition of other places than New York. The holding of money in the treasury (except for the needs of the government itself) which had been before that time in circulation was an economic crime. He (Mr. Plumb) wanted as far as he could by his vote and influence to dissociate the treasury department from the business of the United States. As a matter affecting the secretary's official good name, as a matter affecting the interest of the American people, congress ought to put a limit on the amount of money to be kept on hand in the treasury so that whatever the result might be it could never be imputed to the secretary that he had used his great discretionary power either unwisely or wickedly. The sum should be fixed at an amount that would be per-fectly safe and an equivalent sum should be allotted to the currency, and thus the treasury department would be taken out out of connection with the affairs of men, out of suspicious or other relations with eculation. Until this was done there would be scandal upon scandal, complaint

upon complaint, wrong upon wrong The discussion of the silver bill itself was then taken up and Mr. Sherman criti-cised some of the features of the bill. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Cockrell, Aldrich, Ingalls, Farwell, Harris and Edmunds, chiefly on the point of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 for the redemption of treasury notes. The discussion turned on the monthly debt state-ment of the treasury. Mr. Ingalis ascerting that he found in them 'astounding, amazing, bewildering and irreconcilable discrepancies.' Mr. Sherman undertaking to explain them and Mr. Allison giv-ing his views upon them, which concided generally with those of Mr. Sherman and saying that there was an erroneous but widespread belief in the country, particularly in the west, that there was an immense amount of government money stored up in the treasury while in fact the real surplus was as stated by Mr. Sherman \$33,000,000.

The silver bill went over without ac-The delivery of eulogies on the late Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania,

was postponed until next Tuesday.

PURCELL, I. T., May 17 .- Despite the executive order prohibiting cattle from being put on the Cherokee Strip train load after train load passes here daily bound for Ponca and Red Rock where they are unloaded and allowed to drift off the small reservation into the Strip. Besides these shipments several large droves are being taken through the country over the old trails, 2,000 head of Texas cattle having been driven thus far were shipped from

here yesterday.

The order recently issued by the secretary of the interior removing all farmers from the reservation in the Andarko agency, which was to have taken effect May 10, was through the influence of Agent Charles Adams extended to next Saturday, when it is sald every United Saturday, when it is said every United States citizen other than government employes will have to vacuate, with the exception of the cattlemen, who will be allowed to remain until October 1. This action will run out a small number of farmers, who are very indignant because they are singled out and cattlemen allowed to remain

The Cherokee Strip. CLAREMORE, I. T., May 15.—Chief Mayes has been here for two or three days but refuses to talk of the Strip question more than to say that he has no knowledge when negotiations will open with the commission. He has given it out to his friends that inasmuch as a partial trade was once entered into for the Strip

it might be a good idea to consumate the trade by agreeing to deal with the gov-The people have buried in oblivion the idea that the Cherokee constitution must be changed, and it is said at this late day that the chief has been thoroughly arrous-ed to the importance of changing his for-mer position. The majority of the Che-rokees think that if the United States admits of a sale the thing is settled; that the United States constitution is better than their own, and that a sale will un doubtedly be agreed to on short notice.

Wonder of Wonders 'Has Barnum any new curiosities at his show this year?'
'Yes; he has some lemonade there that actually tastes of lemons.'

Couldn't Be Denied. Mrs. Brown-What made you make face behind my back? e-Why, ma, you didn't think I was fool enough to do it before

Mrs. Snaggs—The king of Siam tomething laid up for a rainy day. Snaggs—What is it?
'An umbrella worth \$2,000.'

DEEPER RAILROAD CUTS. THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

They Will Also Affect Some Intermediat Points.

Sr. Paul, Minn., May 17 .- The rate war continues and promises interesting developments. The Kansas City road today stated that the Burlington, St. Paul-Chicago rate would be met, es also will the St. Paul-Kansas City rate announced last night by the Milwaukee and St. Paul read. General Passenger Agent Treasdale says all cuts will be met by the Northwestern system. Rates are now announced to go into effect on the 16th of \$10 and \$7 to Kansas City, \$10.25 and \$7 to Omaha and \$7.90 and \$7 to Sioux City. The existing rates to Kansas City and Omaha are \$14.20 and \$11.07 respectively with no second class. The reduction nov announced is made to meet the Chicago & Alton's \$3 rate. From Chicago to Denver a \$10.50 first class rate is quoted. These reductions will also affect some intermediate points as under the interstate commerce law no higher local rate can be charged than the through rates.

Dangers of the Silver Bill.

Washington, May 17 .- There are two features of the silver bill which should be amended, he said, if the bill was to perform the two things which its friends desired to accomplish by it-that was to raise the price of silver and to give to the country an increased circulation. It was absolutely essential in the first place that the treasury notes to be provided for in the bill should have the highest possible money function. If one of the principal duties of money, the discharge of indebtedness, was denied, its depreciation and the suspension of silver purchasers under the bill would be invited. He did not deny that the passage of the bill would p ut the price of silver up. Its very introduction had had that effect, Why? Because it was apparent to the people abroad that if the United States government consumed the entire silver product of the country (one-third of the world's product) there would be a demand for silver that could not be met. It might put the price up to par. He did not know exactly what par would be. He supposed that \$1.20 per ounce would be called par in the United States. It would be less in Great Britian and less in Europe. If it put the price one-eigth of 1 per cent. above par the purchase of the government under the bill would cease and the great interests arrayed against silver would ob-tain their ends. This was no vain supposition, no imagination on the part of people who wanted to have silver used as coin. It was borne out by faets. There was one party, not in the United States alone, but all over the world, that took toil from all quarters, that levied tributes on all enterprises and that was arrayed against silver as money. For seventeen years that party had beld the whole civilized world. It had its seat in Europe, but it had its influence here. It had added one-third to the material debt of the United States by legislation and an equi-amount to state, municipality and ind vidual debts. These people had enriched themselves at the expense of the many Colossal fortunes had been built in the United States and Europe within teen years which had no parallel in the history of the world—fortunes equal in extent to the immense ones brought back to Rome by the conquerors who invaded Asia. And did anybody believe that these people were now ready to surrender their advantage and to adopt a financial sys tem that would relieve the tax ridden debtors of this country and the world and put them back on the plane where they were in 1873?

Mr. Butler invited Mr. Teller to give his ideas of the effect of free coinage of silver on international monetary arrange-

Mr. Teller said that he would do so. The bill, he said, was a half way scheme. It afforded no relief whatever except in making a special market for silver in excess of the present government demand of 2,000,000 a month. If it was proposed to restore silver it would have to be give its full money function. There were no more than 125,000,000 of people that pre ferred in their trade gold to silver, while there were over a thousand millions of people among whom by preference and by law silver was the chief. While he was himself a bi-metalist if there was to be only one money standard, he would welcome silver basis in the interest of the race and the people of the country.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 17 .- News was received from Cedar Keys that tha city had been in a terrible commotion since Saturday. The mayor and marsha are holding high carnival. An inoffensive man, an Episcopal clergyman, and his wife, have left the city to avoid horsewhip ping. The United States collected has been held up by Mayor Cottrell and his ally, the town marshal, and threater ed with imprisonment if he stepped ou of his office, and R. M. Dozier, agent of the Florida Central railroad, was waylaid the Florida Central railroad, was wayland and an attempt was made to shoot him. The telegraph operator was terribly whipped by a negro, Mayor Cottrell holding a loaded pistol to the negro's head and forcing him to do the whipping. He grossly insulted ladies of the town, and in fact things are so had that many of the in fact things are so bad that many of the oldest and leading citizens have left the place including several ministers. It is a et on the street for the last few days has been armed.

Kansas at the Capital. Washington, May 17 .- Mr. Plumb in troduced in the senate a set of resolutions reciting that inasmuch as a tract of land n Kansas, set apart for burial ground for the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, was now

included within the corporate limits of Kansas City, Kan., the tribe of Indian be authorized to dispose of the land.

Bills have been favorably reported to
the senate as follows: To authorize the
Leavenworth and Platte County Bridge
company to substitute a pivot draw-bridge
over the Missouri river near Leavenworth,
in place of the pontoon bridge for which
the company now has a charter, granting
right of way to the Guthrie, Reno and
Fort Reno Bailway company through the Fort Reno Railway company through the public lands of the United States from Guthrie to Fort Reno via Reno City, Ok directing the surveyor general to resurvey township 18, range 9 west, sixth principal meridian, Kansas.

Long Shaved. Old Gruffy-Who is that man you just Barber—That sir, was Mr. Griggs, one of my best customers. I've been shaving him for five years.
Old Gruffy—Humph! then he must have been here four years before I came in.

A Critical Opinion.

Jinks—That young lady may be a fine planist, as you say, but there is no warmth in her touch.

Blinks—I guess you didn't hear her play the Moonlight symphony?

Jinks—No; but I squeezed her hand.

A Few Facts About Coming Elections in Kansas.

> ngs of the Judiciary Board - Alliand News from Here There and Everywhere.

A recent special correspondence from Harper, Kansas, has this to say about alliance matters and the crops: Notwithstanding the cold, spring crops look well in this county. Wheat is splendid in most localities, but in places is thin on the ground. Farmers generally estimate the crops at about three-fourths of last year's yield. Some claim their crop is better than last year, but on the average the above is about correct for Harper county. There is, however, at least one-fourth more on an average than last year. Oats and corn are both very backward for this time of the year, but a good stand of corn is generally reported.

The Farmers' Alliance of this county

met at this place on last Saturday and decided to run the county politically from now on. That they would put a full ticket in the field this fall. This means a free for all, and at the same time, death to the Alliance of this county, unless good man-agement or luck should possibly save them. We noticed one very peculiar feature of the make-up on the delegates who attended their convention here, which was a very large proportion of the old township politicians, men who have ever since they have lived in this county been prominent in their township as politicians ad aspirants for office. We also noticed quite a number who have several times held county or township offices, the dele-gates being very fairly divided between Republicans and Democrats, and really the meeting put us in mind of good old fashioned Republican conventions in this county. The workers in the Republican party of this county were here in force, and as common enough, Democrats were

standing around to suggest to the boys how the work should be done. One judicial convention is called to meet in this city July 1, and already this pot is at a boiling heat, with a large num-ber of candidates to pick from. Judge Ellis of Barber county, (the present in-cumbent), Edward, of Barber county, Wiggins, Attica, Nottger, McCollough and Love, all three last named parties from Anthony, are the announced candidates. It is reported however that sever-al dark horses are being groomed for the race. Harper county has the delegates to name the next judge if they could agree on some person, which is very doubtful, as the friends of each of the four candidates from this county, as well as the candidates themselves, say that they are the only ones that can be agreed upon. The Farmers' Alliance is reported favorable to the renomination of Judge Ellis, and if they take a hand in the primaries, and elect delegates for El is, he will carry this county by a large majority, as the farmers can carry the county if they so desire, as a majority of the delegates will come from the county precincts. For this reason the friends of the other candidates are hoping that they will not take part in the Republican primaries.

Considerable talk is being indulged in as to who will be the successor of Judge Peters in congress, and from the expressions one hears this county will instruct a delegation for Hon. J. R. Hallowell, as omic uses and ends. And to the fund of

A Covention Called.

The adjourned convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial forces will re-convene at the court house, in Wichita, Kansas, Monday, June 10, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination candidates for the following offices, to-wit: Clerk of the District Court.

County attorney. Probate judge. Superintendent of Public instruction, and transact such other business as shall properly come before the convention.

Also immediately after the adjourment

of the county convention, a delegate convention is called to put in nomination a candidate for representative in represen-tative district No. 82, which comprises the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Wichita; also representative for district No. 83, which comprises all the territory west of the Ar-kansas river, except the Fifth ward of the city of Wichita; and also representative for district No. 84, which comprises all the territory east of the Big Arkansas river, including the First and Sixth wards of the city of Wichita, and all of Eagle township. Also to put in nomination a candidate for county commissioner of the First district, which district comprises the same territory described as represen-tative district No. 84.

The representation to the representative and commissioner district will be the same as to the county convention.

The several sub-Alliances, Industrial unions and assemblies will so instruct

By order of the central committee. JOSEPH STOVER, Chairman.

M. A. PRATT, Secretary.

Rulings of the Judiciary Committee Has the President of the State Alliance the power to grant a special dispensation or ruling to admit into the alliance persons who are in sympathy with the cause but are excluded by the eligibility clause of the constitution? If so, will you please

prevail on him to grant sub-allian right to take in such persons.

Ruling. No. The constitution does not grant the President that power. Persons living in incorporated cities are not eligible under our state constitution. Persons engaged in wholesale or retail business, whether it is milling, buy-

ing and selling grain, stock or merchan-dise are not eligible.

No alien is eligible to membership in the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial

Suspended or expelled members are not entiled to any benefits from the alliance while suspended or expelled.

A member four months in arrears on A member four months in arrears on account of dues, stands suspended, whether he has the pass or not and is debarred from any benefits of the alliance.

No question will be considered by the judiciary committee unless first submitted to the sub-alliance for consideration and must be signed by the president and sec-

No railroad employe is eligible to membership under the constitution of the Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union of the State of Kansas.

Favoring the Alliance. A Republican indignation meeting was held at Stockton and a set of resolutions passed denouncing the action of the Colby convention and declaring in favor of the

Kemmler says he does not know wh is taking so much trouble in his behalf, unless it is 'some city friends.' He has just struck it. They are electri-city friends, who are believed to hold stock in an electric-lighting company.

Boston Clergyman-That's John Brent, for marrying him.

Chicago Lawyer—Yes? And he gave me \$5,000 for procuring a divorce for him.

Chicago Lawyer—Yes? And he gave loser on that bargain, young man. The whole set only cost \$7.

The Farmer in Politics. Ex-Governor Glick, who partakes largely of the properties of both farmer and politician, has this advice to give to the farmer:

That the farmer has a place, an important place, in polities, will, I think, be conceded by those who are familiar with the relation which that class sustains to our American body politic. Formerly the place of honor was assigned him by common consent, and the highest posi-tions within the gift of the people were open to him, and not a few of the most responsible offices in the state and nation were filled by him with credit to himself and his constituency. To-day the reverse is more often than the exception rule. He has been forced into the background,

and compelled to content himself with the political husks after the swine have apled them into the mire. If the farmer would exert himself-exercise his full prerogatives as an Ameri-can citizen, claim his political rights, insist upon their recognition, use wisely and bravely the power which under our form of government every citizen may use, he could occupy the highest place in the state or nation; rise to places of trust and influence, and come to be a most po-tent factor in our political affairs. He could assume a position in governmental operations where he could mould public sentiment, determine current economic questions, and aid materially in solving the various problems which confront the generation of which he is a member. He would rise to a plane where he might inteiligently study those multiform ques-tions so intimately connected with the prosperity of his class in particular and the country in general.

Farmers, more than any other class of our citizens, need a clear and correct un-derstanding of financial questions—the relation of priculture to the varying con ditions of trade and commerce to the circulating medium, or money of the country, and to everything else of a commercial and industrial character appertaining to the business of the country, both in the state and nation at large, and in foreign nations.

Particularly is it of vital moment to farmers to understand the tariff in its practical bearing upon agriculture, and upon the general commerce of the country—to know how it affects them as producers of raw material and as consumers of manufactured wares. Not only the tariff (which ranks first in the order of importance), but the various other laws which have an equally direct bearing upon their industry. For example, farmers should more carefully scrutinize the interest laws of the state—the statutes which fix the rate for borrowing money in every form. They should ascertain why it is that the existing iniquitous enactments is that the existing iniquations enactments of this character destroy their prosperity, and indirectly the prosperity of the whole people. They should endeavor to deter-mine how it is that those who loan money under the protection of these laws are enabled, by the assistance thus afforded them, to absorb the profits of labor, to prevent the money of the country from being used to develop its material resources, especially such as the building of factories and the opening up to cultivation of the vast agricultural areas of the land. The important matter of taxation-its proper sphere and uses—should be carefully examined and determined, so as to keep the power associated with it within of our theory of government, and its true

relations to the citizen, who under our form of government, is the government. Having secured this knowledge, easy of attainment, the farmer will be prepared to take his place in the conduct of public affairs side by side with the wisest and noblest of the land. He will be fitted to champion the rights of the people in legislative halls or at the hustings. He will then command the respect and challenge the admiration due his class. He will then stand in the very fore-front of those political conservators upon whom the safety and perpetuity of the republic depend. He will, in short, then assume and be in a position to exercise those functions, exert that influence and accomplish those results which are alone possible to intelligent and brave action along the line of practical polities. Heretofore farmers have neglected to

ulate the knowledge outlined. They have ignored its importance and been remiss in measuring up to the grave responsibilités which confront them. They have thoughtlessly committed sins of serious omission in the particulars indicated. They have suffered them selves to be humbugged, hoodwinked misled and deceived by designing and conscienceless demagogues. They have allowed their votes, when voting as our state legislature, to be used to perpetrate wrong; to foster injustice; to foster the ends of shameless dishonesty. They have been guilty of all this by not appreciatconsenting, in most cases, through a want of correct insight into the various matters brought to their attention, to become the pliant tools, the willing victims, of their shrewder and more crafty associates.

Women in the Alliance. Advocate: The part which women in he All ance may play is an important

the Alliance was organized to accomplish can be materially aided by their enthuiastic devotion to the order.

Because most of the large measures up on which the betterment of the farmers condition depends must be sought through legislation, it does not, therefore, follow that women can do nothing towards their

All of the questions upon which the demands of the Alliance are based are essentially home questions. They are questers are as vitually interested as are th husbands and the fathers.

The spirit of our dauntless resolutionary foremothers is as strong in the American women of to-day as in the days of '76. It is only needed that women be fully informed as to the gravity of the

Ah, the questions are essentially home questions. True they branch out into the political arena, but they have their roots, and must bear their blossoms and fortises on their without learning and his fruitage, or their withered leaves and bit-An Alliance Measure

Washington, March 15.—Mr. McCune, representing the Farmers' Alliance, this morning continued his argument begun yesterday before the ways and means committee in favor of the Preckler bill to establish sub-treasuries for the receipt of agricultural products. He was questioned by members of the committee respecting the details and probable effect of the bill.

Creditor-When are you going to pay your debts? ed bus'ness.
'But I need my money.'
'That's none of my confounded busi-

Young Admirer - What exquisitely eautiful teeth you have, Mrs. Dashaway.

THE SUNFLOWER STATE. We have missed nothing this spring but the Topeka Democrat's 'Dam the

It will be but a little time now until the corn crop stories will begin to strike 'the tuneful lyre.'

To kick when a bill is presented is despisable, but how is a man to foot it without doing so.

The Kansas man who proposed cannon-ading for water and the rain tree has probably gone to Sahara.

It snowed up in Topeka Saturday, with a dreadful fatality to the seersucker jack-ets in the Santa Fe offices. A Chicago paper wants to know if the farmer can be fooled. It must have heard J. R. Burton's proposed speech.

The Farmers' Alliance president of Leavenworth county will run for congress against E. N. Morrill, the present incum-

Atchison society is very dull, says the Globe. It is now worked up over the prospect that we will have only two rings o our first circus. Senator Invalls has now been accused

of plagiarism. Dan Voorhees' breast still rankle. His accuser is the son of Dan Voorhees' law partner. The circuses are now out over the state. It is a good thing they did not come soon-er. It only takes two bushels of corn

to gain admittance to the main tent. The Journal says there is no original

package store in Topeka. This is the way the Journal keeps watching the drug stores for not advertising right along. A. B. Campbell has announced himself

a candidate for congress from the fourth district. Mr. Campbell probably regards this as a scoop on being 'mentioned.' Newton has an unmarried lady 28 years old who says she never had a proposal. The trouble was that she was entirely too old when hammocks got to be considered recherche in Newton.

No Kansans were presented to the queen aturday. This does not betoken any animosity, however. The people of the state are, just at present, busy with a masculine part of the royal family-King Rev. W. J. Tull, of Kingman has been

secured to deliver the oration in this city

on Decoration day. Mr. Tull is one of the most brilliant young men of the west, and it will be a treat to hear him.—St. John News. Some of the Democratic papers in the south are afraid that the cen-us enumerators will be used for partisan purposes. They nee h't fear. The Republicans who

are running the census bureau are in tayor of counting even the negroes. A Kansas boy came out on top at the inter-tate oratorical contest last week at Lincoln, Neb., and won first prize. He came from a state that is first in all things, and, of course, felt compelled to

occupy the first seat when it came to talk-At the present time the outlook for : boanteous wheat harvest in Kansas is very encouraging, and the prospect for a good price for the article is almost cer-tain. If everything turns out as well as it promises now, many a Kansas farmer vill come out free from debt before the

Kansas, in the Oklahoma appointments, is the second person to get over the road has been badly left by President Harri-with horses since Doc. 6, 1889. n. Since Oklahoma p her territorial existence to Kansas, common justice would seem to have dictated that she should at least have had one or two representatives among the officials of that territory, but the president is a law

unto himself. This is a great treat—or treatment—that the people of Salina will have next week when both the doctors and the undertakers will hold conventions there at the same time. One body will convene for the purpose of studying to heal the living and the other to preserve the dead. Both are objects that are worthy of approval, but most people would rather be

healed' than preserved. There is no use disguising the fact that prohibition has received a terrible blow nat will stagger it. The only hope is in congress. Unless relief comes it would be a matter of business to restore the saloons. If we are to have whisky we might as well have the revenues. This is not an admission of weakness as a prohibitionist as to a question of business sa-gacity. We still hope for relief from

congress.—Salina Republican. When corn was selling all over Kansa at from 10 to 15 cents per bushel the re-submissionists were referring to it as the result of prohibition. Corn is now worth from 20 to 25 cents in the same places yet we have not learned that any saloons were started in those towns. Then what conclusion can we come to? Only this, that our resubmission friends made a mistake when they charged to prohibition the low price of corn and other grains .-Meade Republican.

Meade Republican: The recent at-tempt to assassinate Judge Botkin for causing the arrest of the gang who were preying upon the Grant county treasury, shows to what extent those parties will go to escape conviction for their guilty actions. Mead county is resting over a bed of coals of similar import which are likely to turst into a lurid blaze at an early day. Thank fortune we have some officers who cannot be bribed and will do their duty with those who evince a pur-pose to do so.

The Wichita girls have found a new way of getting around the prohibitory law. It is done by taking an alcohol foot law. It is done by taking an atomot foot bath, which is said to produce an exhilterating effect and even intoxication if indulged in long enough. One who has tried it says the sensation "makes you think you are going to heaven." This reminds us of the fellow who told the preacher that if he went behind that mule he would get the devil kicked out of him, and the minister, thinking it a pretty good kind of a mule, offered to buy it to use in his evangelical work.

Kansas is said to be the most remark hansas is said to be the most remark-able grain growing state. Her soil is rich and black, her people full of good victuals. Corn is low at the present, but there is enough for food and fuel for the winter, the crop being unusually large. The man who said that by the light of his burning corn the Kansas farmer was enabled to read the mortgage on his farm was a pessimist, with a lendency toward uxoricide. Out of the labor of war, drouth, and pestilence in Kansas was born a beautiful state, and within her borders dwell a proud, prosperous and prohibi-tion people. Kansas is one of the most healthful states in the Union. People live so long that they get tired of life. The death rate is only eight to every thousand people, the mor ality being almost as low as it is amour French duelists -Bill Nye.

No Longer Needed, Merritt-Do you drink a cocktail before

Young Husband—No. Since I've been married my wife keeps me waiting so long for dinner that there's no necessity to whet my appetite.

Time Is Money. Clerk—I would like a small increase in my salary, sir.

Merchant—I don't see my way clear to that, but I can do the same thing in another way. You know that time is money?

'Yes, sir.' SUNDRY ODDS AND ENDS.

An electric street railroad is the latest nnovation in Tokio.

Petroleum in paying quantities has been found near Gallup, New Mexico. A colored woman, of Madison county. Fla., was sent to the chain gang last week

for one year for gambling. The pension list grows apace. Judge Albion W. Tourgee has just been added to it at a rate of \$30 a month, with \$2,-500 for back pay.

Two Brooklyn families named Gargan are about to inherit a fortune of \$1,270,000 by the death of Patrick Gargan, a wealthy tanner in Ireland. Times are improving and Kansas is

forging ahead. The strike on the head of prohibition by the supreme court has something to do with this. Australian settlers complain that there has been a great increase in destructive insects since the English sparrows arrive.

and drove out the native birds. Mary Queen of Scots' marriage contract with Francis II, of France, is to be sold by nuction shortly in London. It is a quaint old manuscript of nine folio

A Georgia iad, ten years of age has an unusually large head. He wears a No. 4 1-4 hat, and it is a difficult job to find one large enough for him in any of the Near Conyers, Ga., a carriage in which were two young ladies broke down, and

in order to get to town in time to catch a train they straddled a bareback horse and Philadelphia is to have a new mu building of the Academy of Natural Scien-

ces. It is to be an immense structure for the classification and exhibition of the academy's collections. It cost three foreign merchants in Japan 850,000 in silver, 100 pieces of silk and twelve watches to secure their release from a band of brigands in Haipbourg

who had captured them. The basin of an extinct crater has been turned into a storase reservoir on Honey Side Valley, Nev. It is one and a half miles long by one mile wide and is fed by a canal that taps Susan river. The movement in Mexico for an amend-

gaining ground, and there is good reason for supposing that it will be carried The labor conference in Berlin did not accomplish anything very important for woman in fixing her legal day's work at eleven hours per day, at a time when men all over the world are demanding eight.

ment to the constitution which shall per-mit the re-election of President Diaz is

Mr. Beckton, of Plant City, Fla., has been engaged in catching and selling rab-bits to Ybor City the past year, and during that time, within an area of six miles square, has caught 1,900 rabbits. They sell readily at 25 cents each. An ocean steamer has been projected which, it is claimed, will cross the Atlan-

tic between Queenstown and Sandy Hook in about three days and thirteen hours, averaging a speed of twenty-one to thirty-four knots an hour. Judge Clough, of Plumas County, Cal., came over the road from Quincy to Oroville Monday. He says the snow is twenty feet deep on a level for some miles. He

The literary production of Mexico is quite wonderful. One of her latest bibli-ographical lists mentions no less than 12,000 volumes by 3,000 native Mexican authors. The first book printed on this

continent was published in Mexico, Quite recently two immense swarms of bees were smoked out of the chimneys of the Methodist church at Colusa, Cal., and at last accounts they were lighting a third swarm, which seemed determined to oc-cupy that section of the sanctuary.

Mrs. Betz, living on a farm in Arizona, went to a field where her husband was plowing. She put her three-month-old baby to sleep in a box in the field. Soon after the plow team ran away and one of the horses smashed the box and killed the

The heart beats 69 times each minute and throws blood 9 feet. Computed thus the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken as 207 yards per minute, 7 miles per hour, 168 miles per day, 61,320 miles per year, or 4,292,400 miles in a lifetime of seventy years. A large sewer in Portland, Oregon,

had to be reopened recently as it was badly choked up. When the workmen dug it open they found the roots of a shade tree had forced a passage through the walls and formed a solid mass for fifty feet. The top of the sewer was ten feet below the surface. As Rev. Mr. Rohrleough was going to appointment in Phillips, W. Va., he was met on the highway by Peter T. Reed and Miss Martha McDaniel on horseback. They were eloping and irate parents were in hot pursuit. The minister was halted, the license handed over, and in a twink-

ling the knot was tied. The largest load ever hauled over the Sierra Nevada Mountains by one team consisted of 50,000 pounds of merchandise, 10,000 pounds of barley for feed, 450 pounds of hay, three bales, and 100 pounds of bran, three sacks. This immense load was safely delivered on time at Austin Nev. the other day. at Austin, Nev., the other day. Miss Emily Bacon, of Mount Meigs, Ala., exhibits a most peculiar phase of nature in her physical constitution. In

the spring and summer months she is fuil of life and cheerful; in autumn she loses her spirits, and in winter she sinks into a helpless stapor and shows a disposition to creep away in some dark place. Last year sixty-seven persons in the Loochoo Islands of Japan were bitten by the poisonous habu snake, twelve of whom succumbed and fifty-five recovered. Forty-two of the victims were males and twenty-five females, but the greater pro-

portion of deaths occurred an nales, seven out of the twenty-five cases ending fatally. A colored woman called at the Bruns wick, Ga., telegraph office, and had dic-tated the following message to her son: "Are you dead?" Answer to your loving mother, Sasie Louisana Thomas." That was a queer nessage, but it was sent.
The next day the answer came back. It said: "Not dead, but alive. Will let you know when I die."

There seems to be good reason for fear thet the zebra is rapidly becoming ex-tinct. Sportsmen and travelers concur in reporting that the zebra of South Africa is now more and more difficult to find, and is, like the aboriginal races of primitive lands, disappearing before the march of civilization. And unlike "the aoble savage," the agile zebra has ever

An experienced barber declares that mateurs wear all the temper out of their razors by excessive strapping. He adds: The only remedy is to let the razor alone. Put away the razor that scrapes alone. Put away the razor that scrapes and cuts the skin and give it a good rest. Then use it again, and in all probability it will be in good shape. Some of the modern shaving sets have as many razors as there are days in the week, and on the handle of each is engraved the name of a day. If the rotation is kept up very little sharpening is needed.